

A NEW FLIGHTLESS *DOLICHOCTIS*
(COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE) FROM SUMBAWA*

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The genus *Dolichoctis*, of the tribe Lebiini, includes a large number of small Carabidae of the Oriental-Australian area. They are characterized by size (length often *c.* 5 mm or less), by details of the mouthparts (which need not be given here — see Darlington 1968, 124), and almost always by presence of 2 minute punctures without setae on the posterior half of the third interval of each elytron. Most are arboreal, occurring often in under-story foliage of rain forest, although a few species probably occur in leaf litter on the ground. All previously known *Dolichoctis* are fully winged, so far as I know. The finding of a species in which wing atrophy has occurred is therefore of special interest. Atrophy of wings is in fact rare among all the Lebiini of the Indo-Australian islands: of 160 members of the tribe found on New Guinea, only one has reduced wings (*Nototarus papua* Darlington 1968, 186). Of course wing atrophy is very common among some other Carabidae in some other parts of the world (Darlington 1936; 1943).

***Dolichoctis pedestris* n. sp.**

(Fig. 1)

Description. With characters of genus; form as in Fig. 1; dark brown, reflexed elytral margins, legs, mouthparts, and antennal bases brownish-yellow, antennae darker from parts of 3rd segments; reticulate microsculpture heavy and isodiametric on front, distinct and somewhat transverse on pronotum, lighter and more transverse on elytra. *Head* 0.75 and 0.73 width prothorax; 2 strong presumably formerly seta-bearing punctures over each eye. *Prothorax* subcordate; width/length 1.22 and 1.27; base/apex 0.92 and 1.02; lateral margins moderate and moderately reflexed, without setae or seta-bearing punctures; disc weakly convex, with virtually entire impressed middle line, transverse impressions obsolete, baso-lateral impressions weak, surface across base irregular but not distinctly punctate. *Elytra* short, wide; width elytra/prothorax 1.77 and 1.86 (proportions approximate, because elytra slightly spread in all specimens); apices obliquely truncate with sutural angles narrowly

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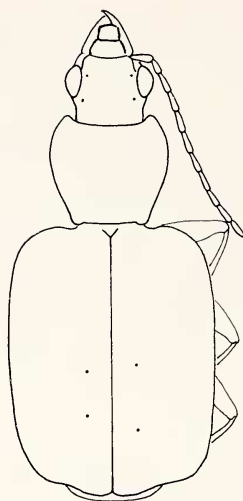


Fig. 1. *Dolichoctis pedestris* n. sp., Holotype.

rounded; striae entire, impressed, not distinctly punctate; intervals slightly convex, 3rd with 2 small impressed points without setae behind middle. *Lower surface* virtually impunctate; abdomen not pubescent. *Inner wings* reduced to vestiges less than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of elytra. *Legs* slender; 4th hind-tarsal segments long, subtruncate; 5th segments without obvious accessory setae (latter probably small, weak, and mostly broken off); claws each with *c.* 4 teeth. *Secondary sexual characters:* ♂ front tarsi apparently not dilated and apparently without squamules (condition of specimens prevents certain determination of presence or absence of squamules); 1 seta each side last ventral segment in both sexes. *Measurements:* length *c.* 4.8-5.5; width *c.* 2.3-2.7 mm.

Types. Holotype ♂ (sex determined by dissection) and 3 paratypes (1 in M. C. Z., Type No. 31,675) all from "B. Aroe Hassa," Sambawa (Sumbawa), 2000-5000 ft. (about 600-1500 m), Sept., Oct. (Doherty).

Notes. The atrophy of the wings is unique in this genus, so far as I know, and loss of the lateral prothoracic setae is exceptional also. Otherwise, in Jedlicka's (1963, 356) key to East Asiatic (=Oriental) *Dolichoctis*, the present new species runs to *D. gilvipes* Dejean of the Philippines, but *terrestris* is larger, with eyes less prominent and prothorax narrower and with sides much less sinuate

posteriorly; and in my (1968, 126) key to New Guinean *Dolichoctis*, it runs to couplet 2 but has the prothorax much narrower than *striata* Schmidt-Goebel and the elytra much wider and without the maculation of *microdera* Andrewes.

Atrophy of wings and loss of prothoracic setae suggest that this insect, although derived from a primarily arboreal, winged, mainly lowland stock, is adapted to a mountain habitat, perhaps to living in leaf litter on the ground in montane rain forest.

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